



VOL. XXVIII.

AUGUSTA, MAINE, THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 3, 1860.

NO. 20.

MAINE FARMER

Our Home, our Country, and our Brother Man.

PREPARE FOR ROOT CROPS.

We are glad to find that there is a favorable change coming over the minds of many farmers among us, in regard to the culture of root crops. We have never raised half so many of them as we ought. Our winters are hard and the season of feeding oftentimes protracted, and sometimes our forage crop is scanty. The root crops seem to have been given us for the very purpose of affording us the means of varying the dry forage diet of our cattle, and giving them something like "a bite of grass" in mid winter.

We have often called the Ruta, solidified grass, and the more we see of its effect on cattle in winter, the less inclined are we to change our opinion in that respect. Now, all will agree that the most palatable and natural food of our cattle and sheep, is grass, and, although in mid winter, a diet wholly of grass might not be so compatible with the outside condition of things, yet, an occasional approach to it with the more condensed food of dry hay, is highly beneficial to stock of every kind.

The importance of more attention to root crops in Maine sometime since, induced the Trustees of the Maine State Agricultural Society to increase their premiums for the several kinds cultivated among us, a list of which was published in the Farmer a short time ago.

Our climate well adapted, as all will allow, to the production of nearly all of the culinary roots raised by man. There is a great difference to be sure, between the varieties propagated, both in their nutritive properties and the ease of growing. Before the potato root began to scourge us, all things considered, is the most valuable. Next in the ease of culture, is the turnip, and next the mangel wurtzel. The first stage of the carrot culture requires more care and attention, but it is a productive and valuable crop. The parsnip is easily grown, but should be planted earlier than the others. It has not yet received so much attention in this section of the country as it deserves.

A communication was given you in the Farmer from E. L. Coy of New York, on the culture of the sweet turnip, sometimes called the sweet German turnip. He recommends it very highly as being very productive. We suppose it to be a white ruta baga, probably containing more saccharine matter and therefore more nutritive. We recommend a trial of it. Seed, as stated in that communication, may be obtained of Mr. Coy, whose Post Office address is West Hebron, N. Y.

We think the turnip, both the ruta baga and the common flat varieties have been underrated by most of our farmers in Maine. A very good article on turnips was published in the Boston Cultivator week before last. A part of which, that relative to their nutritive qualities, we here copy for your perusal:

"It has been objected to turnips that they contain a large proportion of water—88 per cent. according to some analyses. But it does not appear that this objection is applicable to the turnip more than to various other vegetables. Johnston quotes the analysis of Harnstadt, Payen and Crome, from which it appears that there is of water in white turnips 79.0, Swedish do. 80.0, cabbage 78.0, sugar beet 85.0, parsnip 79.4. Playfair, as quoted by the same author, gives of water in white turnips, 80, Swedish do. 85, common carrot 86, white do. 87. Different specimens of roots vary in composition, according as the influence of soil or other causes may have operated on them, which may account for the Swedish turnip having more water in one case than than the white, supposing that the ordinary white flat variety is alluded to.

But if the turnip is to be condemned on account of its large proportion of water, why should not milk come under the same condemnation? In its natural state it contains about the same proportion of water as the turnip and other vegetables just referred to. Johnston gives a table showing the composition of milk of various animals, as found by Henry and Chevallier, which shows of water in the milk of the cow 87.02, goat 88.50, ewe 88.62. Yet we know that milk is a very nutritious and generally healthful substance for man and other animals. Notwithstanding the large proportion of water it contains—and which in turnips has been deemed a great objection—nothing will produce a more rapid or sound growth of all parts of the system.

The late Professor John P. Norton, in his "Elements of Scientific Agriculture," says:—"Twenty-five tons of turnips is not an uncommon crop on good land: if these contain only 10 pounds of solid matter in every 100, the aggregate amount from 25 tons would be 5000 lbs. Thirty bushels of wheat to the acre, at 60 lbs. per bushel, would only give 1800 lbs. The dry matter of the turnip is nearly as nutritious as wheat flour, and we see from the above that there would be nearly three times as much of it. If we take some of the other roots, which produce quite as large a weight per acre and contain less water, the comparison would be still more favorable to root crops. Indian corn competes better with them. Land that would yield 25 tons of turnips or 30 bushels of wheat to the acre, would produce 60 bushels of corn, and at 60 lbs. per bushel, would give 3600 lbs. per acre (1400 lbs. less than turnips), superior to either of the others with regard to weight.

"It is plain from the above facts that the root crops are of great value. The animal it is true has to eat very large quantities to produce much increase in its size; but then the yield per acre is so exceedingly great, as to more than counterbalance this seeming disadvantage. In the comparison with more concentrated kinds of food. The cultivation of these crops, to a considerable extent, will doubtless be found advantageous in districts where the climate and soil are well suited to them."

WILL COPPER ORE BE FOUND IN MAINE?

We "long time ago" predicted that copper ore would, some time or other, be found in Maine. The accounts of the opening of a copper mine in Lower Canada reminds us of this prophecy, and strengthens our belief that we are right in our conjectures. The cause of our faith is a slight view of the rock formations on the upper part of the Sebois river, and around Lake Millinocket. This region, when we were there twenty years ago, was, and still is, covered with dense forest. We spent no time in a particular examination, and could judge only by the boulders that we met with and the occasional cropping out of the ledges on the margin of the rivers and the hillsides of the lake as we passed along in our canoe; but we found the fossiliferous limestone, and there were strata of slate and brecciated or conglomerate formation, and various indications of a metalliferous country.

We may have been led astray by our too slight examination, or we might have been only on the outer margin of the formation—the rim, as it were, of the platter, the good things of which were heaped up in the centre, and that centre far away in Canada.

These suggestions remind us of the recommendation of the geological survey which was very strongly and very properly urged upon our Legislature, last winter, by Governor Morrill in his message.

The subject was referred to a very respectable committee, but, partly through indifference to the matter, and partly through the treasury difficulties, it was referred to the next Legislature. Whether the next Legislature will conclude that the State is worth a thorough exploration and bringing to light its natural resources, remains to be seen. We hope they will, and that they will order it to be done. Is there any use in owning a territory, and not knowing what it is good for? Is there any reason for sustaining a government for the protection and care of a territory, and not knowing what that territory contains? Is there any wisdom in paying away thousands and tens of thousands of dollars to other States and other nations for mineralogical and geological products, and not spending a little money and a little time in ascertaining whether the same products are not to be found within our own domain? Certainly it is the policy of true State economy to make this research, and to know whether our land produces anything more than good lumber and an indefinite amount of moose, caribou and "hunkusons."

TORREY'S BEE HIVE.

In a former volume we took occasion to speak somewhat in favor of a bee-hive invented by R. S. Torrey, the Apiarist of Bangor. We had not then, nor have we any pecuniary interest in this hive, but we thought the improvements he had made in the mode of ventilating the hive would prevent the accumulation of ice at the top as is often the case in old hives, caused by the freezing in winter of the moisture and permeable matter which arises from a swarm of bees.

We also thought that the very simple and convenient mode that he had adopted for feeding bees in winter would be of great service in keeping alive feeble swarms, or swarms that had become by any means deficient in honey.

Results which came to our knowledge the other day prove the above conjectures to be right. W. T. Johnson, Esq., Cashier of Granite Bank in this city, had two swarms that were placed side by side last autumn. One swarm was in an old-fashioned hive, and the other was in Torrey's "State of Maine Hive." Both were strong swarms and had plenty of honey. On examining them this spring he found that the swarm in the old hive was dead—had been destroyed by the accumulation of ice as above. There was plenty of honey in the hive. On the other hand, the swarm that was in the Torrey hive was alive and healthy, and had met with no such trouble. The moisture in their case having been condensed in the top and conveyed out of the way.

Another strong case illustrating the value of the feeding apparatus occurred in the spring of W. Caldwell, Esq., assistant Secretary in the State Treasury office. During the past season some graceless swarms who had a greater taste for honey than honesty, broke up one of his hives in the night, pouring the bees out upon the ground, and carrying off the comb. In the morning Mr. Caldwell found his bees where they were "dumped" down in a half tortoise shell. He scraped them out and put them into one of Torrey's new hives, set them in a warm and convenient place, and supplied them with food in the feeders attached. They soon went to work making comb, and are now an active thriving swarm. He thinks very highly of this hive, as without it he would have lost his bees as well as his honey.

FLINT'S WORK ON DAIRY FARMING.

We are glad to see a new edition of Flint's excellent work on Milk Cows and Dairy Farming. It comes out in fine style, from the publishing house of Crosby, Nichols & Co., 117 Washington Street, Boston. The paper and letter press, in short, the whole mechanical execution is first rate, and what is better than all, it has received revisions and additions by the indefatigable author. Among the additions we find an account and discussion of the pleuro-pneumonia, a cattle plague that is making such destruction in many of the best herds of Massachusetts. This is a subject that interests every body. The more I light we can have in regard to it, the better prepared we shall be to ward it off, or combat it, if it comes among us.

This work should be in every farm house in the Union. It can be obtained at the bookstores for \$1.25, and is cheap at that. If you have not the cash, a few pounds of good butter would buy it, and it would be well invested.

MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURE—1859.

Our thanks are due to C. L. Flint, Esq., Secretary of the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture, for copies of his report for 1859. It makes a handsome octavo volume. We are going to take time to peruse it carefully, and shall extend, will doubtless be found advantageous in districts where the climate and soil are well suited to them."

ANOTHER WORLD'S FAIR IN 1862.

By the above caption we wouldn't wish to be understood that there is to be a Fair of another world in 1862, but that there will be another Fair of this world come off in London in the summer of 1862. English papers report that at a meeting of the Society of Arts in London, Feb. 23d last, the guarantee deed for raising £250,000 (\$1,250,000) for the exhibition of 1862 was approved; and Earl Granville, K. G., London, President of the Council, Marquis of Chandos, Thos. Baring, M. P., and Wentworth Dike, who were Commissioners in the Exhibition of 1851, and Mr. Thos. Fairbairn of Manchester, were appointed Trustees of the Fund, and the matter was settled that the exhibition will be held.

Would it not be well for the farmers, mechanics and inventors of Maine to begin to think of this matter, and to take measures to have the products of the State fully represented there at the time? The few articles of manufacture sent to the exhibition from Maine, in 1851, took a high stand, and drew honorable testimonials from the Judges. By bestirring ourselves in season in this matter, a very fine exhibition might be got out. The State Government should do something in aid of it.

The friend who writes us from Bucksport for copies of the Secretary's Agricultural Report for 1860, with the Abstract of Returns, is informed that the work is not yet issued from the press. We will forward him copies per express, when published.

SOILING.

We continue our extracts from Mr. Chamberlain's paper on Soiling, contained in Mr. Goodale's last annual Report:

"3d. The Economy of Food. This implies but little more than the first. The differences in areas required by the two systems, arise in part from superior culture in the one case, and in the other, from the fact that much food is destroyed by being trampled under foot, by being dunged upon by the cattle lying upon it and breathing upon it so as to cause it to be rejected. Another reason for these great differences, is, that the conditions of growth, with all the grasses, do not fully exist on soils continuously compressed by the tread of animals. Who has not observed the vast difference in the thickness of the sod between lands long depastured, and those mown?"

4th. The Better Condition and Greater Comfort of the Cattle. Quincy says, "The condition of cattle will always depend chiefly upon the quantity and the quality of the food, and regularity of their supply. In all these respects, feeding in the stall has the advantage of pasturing, because, in stall-feeding, all are under the guidance of intelligence and discretion, and nothing is left to accident; whereas, in pasturing, the beasts are left to their own care. When the pastures are good, and there is a great surplus of food upon them, the difference is not, in this respect, great; but as soon as the pastures become affected by drouth, the difference is always perceptible. Farmers who pasture their cattle, seldom, if ever, provide a supply of succulent food, to be in readiness in case of any accidental deficiency of pasture. Now, as every farmer, where he is able, does and ought to stock his pastures up to their full pasture-power, it follows that even a small drouth will affect the condition of the animal something, and a severe one very sensibly; a fact of which every man may convince himself by observing cattle at pasture in dry seasons. Now, one great benefit resulting from stall-feeding is, that it makes the condition of cattle, in as great a degree as possible, independent of variations of the season; and although an absolute independence is impossible, yet it is always much greater in stall-feeding than it can be in any mode of pasturing."

It should also be observed, that they are then removed from the ill effects of sudden changes of weather. In Europe, large numbers of cattle, bred expressly for sale, are kept wholly by soiling. The results of several experiments, show in each case, a marked advantage in favor of the cattle confined to the stall or yards, in superior growth and fatness. It is remarked in this country, that cows long soiled, are in condition to be easily and cheaply converted to good beef. One of my cows, by reason of age, was slaughtered in December last, two weeks after being dried, yielding seventy pounds of tallow; and the beef passed in the market as a very nice article.

5th. Greater Product of Milk. There has been a prevailing impression among farmers, that, by the condition of the animal may be better, yet that the tendency of the food to milk is not so great as when they are permitted to range in pastures. Such an impression has no facts for a basis. A gentleman in Ulster County, N. Y., well known as an extensive and successful farmer, R. L. Pell, has practiced soiling his large stock of cows, oxen, horses and hogs. In relation to the quantity of milk, he says, "I have found, by actual experiment, that cows, when fed in the yard at regular periods, with a change of food, not allowing them at any time to be over-fed, and supplied at all times with an abundance of water, have doubled their milk; that is to say, the same cows that were one year depastured gave, when confined, twice the quantity of milk, and of a much richer quality."

I have before me a multitude of opinions, based on trial and observation, but will only add here, briefly, my own experience. The cows that I have partially soiled, beginning with the summer of 1852, were of the common breed of this part of the State; one three years old—rather small size, short legs, and compact build; the other five years old—tall, gaunt, high mettled, not easily approached by a stranger, ready charged to kick over the rail and the milkers; brought a large calf each year, but would give dry four or five months to do it. This was just the cow that I should not have selected to retain when selling off my former herd. She was left on my hands by a mere accident.

Neither of these animals possessed any points of excellence, that I could discover, to distinguish them from the ordinary cows of the neighborhood. Under the treatment they have received, the amount and quality of their milk has been so satisfactory, that I have occasionally, contrary to

general habit, taken note of the product. The daily yield of milk by each cow, has at times reached forty pounds, and sometimes exceeded that weight. This quantity of milk has yielded butter fully up to two pounds per day to each cow. The quality of the milk of the two cows did not perceptibly differ. By a trial during the last week in October, 1858, the smaller cow made eleven pounds of butter. She dropped her calf in May preceding that trial, and again in May following it. I raised this cow's calf of 1857. She is now larger than the mother, and brought a calf in July last, at the age of twenty-six months. The calf was taken away at the end of five weeks—after which, I have found by occasional trial, her milk weighed very uniformly during August, September and October, twenty pounds per day.

6th. The Attainment of Manure. What is manure? It is the stuff out of which plants are made. It has been said, "The chief business of farming, is bringing manure on to the land, and carrying produce and cattle off of it"—connecting together the manure and produce as cause and effect. The late Rev. Henry Coleman wrote for our instruction, "The success of farming must mainly depend upon such a conduct of the farm as shall not exhaust its productive powers; or rather, that it shall, from its own resources, furnish the means, not only of recruiting its strength, but of actually increasing its capabilities of production. There is no more obvious way of doing this, than by consuming the produce of the farm, mainly, in feeding animals, through whom the riches of its vegetation may be returned in a form to furnish other and better crops."

We have been abundantly and ably lectured on the importance of saving manure, liquid as well as solid; but in connection with soiling, the subject may be again presented, from a consideration of its magnitude, without an apology for the space it may occupy.

Mr. Quincy says, "Taking into consideration the advantages resulting from the urine saved by means of loam, and or some inhibiting recipient prepared to absorb it, it remains to show that the cost of raising food, cutting it, and distributing it to the cattle, is compensated by these savings. Upon this point, my own experience has satisfied me, that the value of the manure alone is an ample compensation for all this expense; leaving the saving of land, of food, and of fencing, as well as the better condition of the cattle, as a clear gain, from the system. As an evidence of this, I state my expenses for labor in conducting the soiling process.

During the month of June, I hired a man to do every thing pertaining to the soiling process; that is, cutting the food, delivering it, taking care of the cattle (twenty cows) in the day time, for fifteen dollars the month, he finding himself. In this arrangement, it was estimated that I saved myself of half of his labor. At the end of the month, I had the manure measured; and I found that the manure collected in my barn cellar, amounted to fifteen loads—this did not include that which was made in the yard during the four hours each day—a quantity of manure which I could not have placed on my farm for thirty dollars.

During the remaining five months of the soiling season, I added another man, because I found that a great economy in vegetable food would result from cutting it out, and mixing with it about one-third of cut salt hay or straw. This was the labor of cutting the food in the field, bringing it into the barn, cutting it up there, cutting salt hay or straw to mix with it, mixing this food and delivering it to the cattle; and found that it amounted to one hundred and forty-eight days' labor. This estimated at a dollar the day, adding fifteen dollars paid in the month of June, makes the whole expense one hundred and sixty-three dollars. The manure at the end of the soiling season, certainly equalled one hundred and twenty loads; and could not have been bought and brought there, for three hundred dollars."

Soiling is practiced by the Shakers at New Lebanon, N. Y., and they claim that the superior quantity and quality of the manure is sufficient to defray all the extra expense of cutting and feeding. It is all saved, and being preserved under cover, is of great strength and energy.

From the benefits reasonably expected to accrue through the adoption of the soiling system, by reason of the vast increase of manure, I urge its claims upon the farmers of Maine, as a practicable process, at once cheap and easy, within the resources of every one, sure to supply the great and universal want, (manure,) and leading directly to a higher and more satisfactory condition of husbandry.

Grass, corn and cabbages, with the tops of our carrots and mangolds, will furnish us with as sure a succession of feed, as if we were to embrace a dozen other crops. Any succulent vegetable relished by cattle, may be used; and these may be adopted at the discretion of every farmer. The best rules that could be drawn from past experience, I would not offer you to-day for your guidance in this matter, with any expectation that they would hold good for coming years. Italian ryegrass, of which more than one variety has appeared in England, and in this country, is highly recommended as a soiling crop. Mr. Kennedy, of Ayrshire, Scotland, sowed twelve and one-half English acres, and during three months, after it had grown to a size for cutting, it afforded feeding to eighty head of fatting cattle, and twenty horses. Let the farmer sow his place of soiling—though this may be easier said than done—and the Hessian fly will lose some time in hunting their food-plant. Let the gardener rotate his squashes and corn, beans and roots. The squash or cucumber beetle, the little striped yellow and black rascal, attacks the squash just as it breaks the ground. Plant them in a distant part of the garden, and a day or two, so important—will elapse before the place will become known to most of the striped "element" of our insect "population."

April 24, 1860.

For the Maine Farmer.

There are, without any exaggeration, over a thousand species of insects directly injurious to vegetation, living in Maine. We have found this number in a tract of country ten miles square, and were the whole State to be thoroughly canvassed, who knows how many more hundreds of these ravagers could be pulled from their lurking places upon due search. Perhaps of these thousand insects, one hundred abound in so great numbers as to do absolute and undeniable damage to the farm and garden. These, the agriculturist may always expect to find at work, year in and year out, while the remaining nine hundred may come by fits and starts; abundant one year and rare for the two or three following. Some never enter the farm or garden, but work noisily and unknownly in the woodlands and pastures. A year unfavorable to the growth of their food-plants comes, then they swarm to our gardens and fields; the next year they disappear, and years elapse before we see them again, but not so with the invincible one hundred; that redoubtable body guard never fails to accompany the farmer, season after season.

By a careful and wise provision of nature, these insects do not all come at once. Generally speaking, each month has its peculiar insect. Thus we can, as it were, meet them singly and individually, and, though like the mosquitoes, who come in troops to the funeral of a lately deceased brother, we can still beat them if we can get a knowledge of their habits—time of appearance and mode of attack; and here lies the secret of "Economic Entomology."

Take the apple tree, for example. The first of middle of May, just as the buds are opening, the tent-caterpillar hatches from the eggs and immediately feeds upon the young leaves. The blossom buds forth, drops off, and just as the fruit appears the codling moth lays its eggs on the young apple, which causes them to drop off so in the fall. Meanwhile a dozen other kinds of caterpillars are eating up the leaves. Two or three species of the apple or plant louse are lending their aid—by no means insignificant—in the general work of destruction. In this same "leafy month of June" are the young bark lice hatching out in myriads upon the devoted tree, while several species of "borers" are running their galleries through the bark into the heart of the tree.

The tree bears up stoutly, perhaps, against these attacks, and finds itself ready for the new invaders of July and August, not a whit weaker and less alert than their predecessors. October comes. A few good apples among the branches, show what the tree might have done had the insects kept away; while the multitudes of wormy, rotten, dried up ghosts of apples, show what the insects can do when no one prevents them.

There are sixty insects which attack the apple; no other fruit that we know of has so many enemies. Many of these attack the pear; so with the cherry and plum. Dr. Fitch, in his lately published report, enumerates forty species which attack the grape, thirteen that live on the currant, four on the gooseberry, and sixty-four on the white pine.

The snow has about disappeared in most parts of the State, but the trees have not yet opened their buds, we seldom see any insects flying about so that, for a month to come, it would seem as if there was nothing to be done against the insects; but here is work to be done. Walk through the apple orchard, examine the ends of the branches or the small twigs, and on most every tree you will see the bunches of eggs of the American tent caterpillar. They look like a natural swelling of the twig. It is about half an inch long, and a quarter of an inch in diameter, taking in the whole twig, and tapers down to the bark at each end. A little shade and practice will enable one at once to recognize them. Once seen pull the bunch off with the fingers and put it in the fire; the safest place. While you are about it, look up and down the trunk of the tree for the eggs of the varior moth, which are placed conspicuously on the cocoon, hairy and light colored, of last year's moth. Do this with all the other fruit trees. Almost every one has a few young fruit trees which he especially values. It will be an easy matter, while they are small, to give them a thorough rubbing all over with a dry cloth, or a mitten; if it don't make the sap circulate it will certainly dislodge multitudes of eggs of various insects. Rub hardest about the axils of the branches and twigs, here is where the aphids lay their eggs which will, in a few weeks, hatch. They are the worst enemies of young trees, as they draw the ascending sap directly out from the bark.

We would most earnestly recommend to farmers to plough and sow, as early as possible, their wheat-fields, so as to bury, and thus to smother the Hessian fly, or wheat midge, which is preparing to ascend out of the earth to change to its perfect or fly state. The pupa is now only about an inch below the surface, and can barely be distinguished by the eye. The pupa is now only about an inch below the surface, and can barely be distinguished by the eye. The pupa is now only about an inch below the surface, and can barely be distinguished by the eye.

The rotation of crops—a principle founded in nature and urged again and again by every philosopher agriculturist—is a grand method of hindering the attack of insects. Let the farmer sow his wheat in a field, far removed from last year's place of soiling—though this may be easier said than done—and the Hessian fly will lose some time in hunting their food-plant. Let the gardener rotate his squashes and corn, beans and roots. The squash or cucumber beetle, the little striped yellow and black rascal, attacks the squash just as it breaks the ground. Plant them in a distant part of the garden, and a day or two, so important—will elapse before the place will become known to most of the striped "element" of our insect "population."

SCATCHINGS IN HORSES. A correspondent of the N. E. Farmer, says that what is called "bright varnish," sold at paint shops, is a sure cure for scatchings, and that he has used it for cuts on human flesh with remarkable success.

ECONOMICAL ENTOMOLOGY.—No. 2.

For the Maine Farmer.

There are, without any exaggeration, over a thousand species of insects directly injurious to vegetation, living in Maine. We have found this number in a tract of country ten miles square, and were the whole State to be thoroughly canvassed, who knows how many more hundreds of these ravagers could be pulled from their lurking places upon due search. Perhaps of these thousand insects, one hundred abound in so great numbers as to do absolute and undeniable damage to the farm and garden. These, the agriculturist may always expect to find at work, year in and year out, while the remaining nine hundred may come by fits and starts; abundant one year and rare for the two or three following. Some never enter the farm or garden, but work noisily and unknownly in the woodlands and pastures. A year unfavorable to the growth of their food-plants comes, then they swarm to our gardens and fields; the next year they disappear, and years elapse before we see them again, but not so with the invincible one hundred; that redoubtable body guard never fails to accompany the farmer, season after season.

By a careful and wise provision of nature, these insects do not all come at once. Generally speaking, each month has its peculiar insect. Thus we can, as it were, meet them singly and individually, and, though like the mosquitoes, who come in troops to the funeral of a lately deceased brother, we can still beat them if we can get a knowledge of their habits—time of appearance and mode of attack; and here lies the secret of "Economic Entomology."

Take the apple tree, for example. The first of middle of May, just as the buds are opening, the tent-caterpillar hatches from the eggs and immediately feeds upon the young leaves. The blossom buds forth, drops off, and just as the fruit appears the codling moth lays its eggs on the young apple, which causes them to drop off so in the fall. Meanwhile a dozen other kinds of caterpillars are eating up the leaves. Two or three species of the apple or plant louse are lending their aid—by no means insignificant—in the general work of destruction. In this same "leafy month of June" are the young bark lice hatching out in myriads upon the devoted tree, while several species of "borers" are running their galleries through the bark into the heart of the tree.

The tree bears up stoutly, perhaps, against these attacks, and finds itself ready for the new invaders of July and August, not a whit weaker and less alert than their predecessors. October comes. A few good apples among the branches, show what the tree might have done had the insects kept away; while the multitudes of wormy, rotten, dried up ghosts of apples, show what the insects can do when no one prevents them.

There are sixty insects which attack the apple; no other fruit that we know of has so many enemies. Many of these attack the pear; so with the cherry and plum. Dr. Fitch, in his lately published report, enumerates forty species which attack the grape, thirteen that live on the currant, four on the gooseberry, and sixty-four on the white pine.

The snow has about disappeared in most parts of the State, but the trees have not yet opened their buds, we seldom see any insects flying about so that, for a month to come, it would seem as if there was nothing to be done against the insects; but here is work to be done. Walk through the apple orchard, examine the ends of the branches or the small twigs, and on most every tree you will see the bunches of eggs of the American tent caterpillar. They look like a natural swelling of the twig. It is about half an inch long, and a quarter of an inch in diameter, taking in the whole twig, and tapers down to the bark at each end. A little shade and practice will enable one at once to recognize them. Once seen pull the bunch off with the fingers and put it in the fire; the safest place. While you are about it, look up and down the trunk of the tree for the eggs of the varior moth, which are placed conspicuously on the cocoon, hairy and light colored, of last year's moth. Do this with all the other fruit trees. Almost every one has a few young fruit trees which he especially values. It will be an easy matter, while they are small, to give them a thorough rubbing all over with a dry cloth, or a mitten; if it don't make the sap circulate it will certainly dislodge multitudes of eggs of various insects. Rub hardest about the axils of the branches and twigs, here is where the aphids lay their eggs which will, in a few weeks, hatch. They are the worst enemies of young trees, as they draw the ascending sap directly out from the bark.

We would most earnestly recommend to farmers to plough and sow, as early as possible, their wheat-fields, so as to bury, and thus to smother the Hessian fly, or wheat midge, which is preparing to ascend out of the earth to change to its perfect or fly state. The pupa is now only about an inch below the surface, and can barely be distinguished by the eye. The pupa is now only about an inch below the surface, and can barely be distinguished by the eye.

The rotation of crops—a principle founded in nature and urged again and again by every philosopher agriculturist—is a grand method of hindering the attack of insects. Let the farmer sow his wheat in a field, far removed from last year's place of soiling—though this may be easier said than done—and the Hessian fly will lose some time in hunting their food-plant. Let the gardener rotate his squashes and corn, beans and roots. The squash or cucumber beetle, the little striped yellow and black rascal, attacks the squash just as it breaks the ground. Plant them in a distant part of the garden, and a day or two, so important—will elapse before the place will become known to most of the striped "element" of our insect "population."

SCATCHINGS IN HORSES. A correspondent of the N. E. Farmer, says that what is called "bright varnish," sold at paint shops, is a sure cure for scatchings, and that he has used it for cuts on human flesh with remarkable success.

April 24, 1860.

SCATCHINGS IN HORSES. A correspondent of the N. E. Farmer, says that what is called "bright varnish," sold at paint shops, is a sure cure for scatchings, and that he has used it for cuts on human flesh with remarkable success.

SCATCHINGS IN HORSES. A correspondent of the N. E. Farmer, says that what is called "bright varnish," sold at paint shops, is a sure cure for scatchings, and that he has used it for cuts on human flesh with remarkable success.

SCATCHINGS IN HORSES. A correspondent of the N. E. Farmer, says that what is called "bright varnish," sold at paint shops, is a sure cure for scatchings, and that he has used it for cuts on human flesh with remarkable success.

SCATCHINGS IN HORSES. A correspondent of the N. E. Farmer, says that what is called "bright varnish," sold at paint shops, is a sure cure for scatchings, and that he has used it for cuts on human flesh with remarkable success.

SCATCHINGS IN HORSES. A correspondent of the N. E. Farmer, says that what is called "bright varnish," sold at paint shops, is a sure cure for scatchings, and that he has used it for cuts on human flesh with remarkable success.

SCATCHINGS IN HORSES. A correspondent of the N. E. Farmer, says that what is called "bright varnish," sold at paint shops, is a sure cure for scatchings, and that he has used it for cuts on human flesh with remarkable success.

SCATCHINGS IN HORSES. A correspondent of the N. E. Farmer, says that what is called "bright varnish," sold at paint shops, is a sure cure for scatchings, and that he has used it for cuts on human flesh with remarkable success.

THE OLD FARM-HOUSE.

In a little grove of shade trees,
Stands a farm-house, brown and old,
With a wealth of vines around it,
Gilded with flowers of red and gold;
By the path that makes a circle—
Of white sand around the lawn,
Grow sweet timothy and clover,
Rays as a June-day dawn.

Around its door pale morning glories,
Jump-up-johnnies, dahlias, pinkies,
Cluster—concentrated beauties,
Married by a thousand links;
Links of love, the works of nature's
Mystery of handicraft;
Links of glory, through which fairy
Argosies of perfume wait.

And the gate that swings before it,
And the fence as white as snow,
Stand on variegated cushions,
Which the sun-fire sets aglow;
Crowning them with many colors—
Yellow, purple green and blue—
As if rainbows there had fallen,
Melted into rarest dew.

On its roof the greenest mosses,
Catch the shadows from the trees;
On its sides red honey suckles
Make their courtesies to the breeze;
And the ever-courteous willows,
Stand near the garden's bound,
Throw a web of shade fantastic
On the clover-matted ground.

O'er the well an arch of grape-vines,
Formed with heaven's directed care,
Chains the shadows to the water,
Making cool the summer air;
And a tiny church, its steeple
Piercing through a bower of leaves,
Is a sure and sacred refuge
Where the weak her card weaves.

For the Maine Farmer.

LOSS OF CUD—QUERY.

MR. EDITOR:—You will do some of the readers of the Farmer, and me in particular, a great favor by giving your opinion on the following interrogations in the Farmer: Does the losing of the cud of an ox or cow by accident or otherwise, affect the animal injuriously, as to health, or does it impair their ability to raise another? Is the disease commonly termed "loss of cud" produced by their accidentally losing it, or is it caused by a diseased condition of the animal? Does the forcing of a wad of fish-skins and other material down the throat of an animal afflicted with this disease, have any beneficial effect upon the animal, or is this practice cousin-german to the notions of our great-grand-mothers, in regarding from which quarter the wind blew when they set their geese?

Most respectfully yours,

L. W. DRAKE.

Springfield, April, 1860.

NOTE. The "loss of cud," as it is called, is not a disease in cud-chewing animals, but a symptom, or sign of disease, in that part of the alimentary canal employed in raising and chewing the cud. The loss of a cud by accident, or if a cud be taken away from the mouth of an animal will not have an injurious effect further than the loss of what little nutriment there may be in the cud so lost. We know this by experiment. Take the cud from the mouth of an animal forcibly, and as soon as you let them alone, and it becomes quiet, it will raise another as well and as easily as if nothing had happened.

The only use that a wad of salt fish or fish-skin forced down the throat of an animal that

on the highest pinnacle of earthly renown, and among the majority of books which come to us at the present time, we find few authors who strive to do more than imitate these great originals. Many do not even attempt to shadow forth their glory, but are content to "write a book."

It is possible that the verse which declares that "there is no new thing under the sun" should be interpreted, that those who have gone before us have got the start of us, to such a degree, that it is useless for us to attempt to excel in what has been already well done! In every department of art and literature the demand is for a small amount well performed. The artist who can, from the rough block of marble, carve a representation of man in the beauty of graceful action, so that the statue seems to want nothing but the Promethean spark, to make it a living breathing being, fills us with admiration and awe at the majesty of his genius. Those who could never be persuaded by the reasoning of all the sages in the world, that hard earned excellence is to be preferred to easily obtained mediocrity, are captivated by the force of excellence as displayed by a Phidias. The sight of a painting, statue, or book, well executed, causes our fancies to expand to reach the level of the recognized exaltation.

Each human being generally has one idea which fully possesses him. Unconsciously to the possessor, around this idea and tributary to it float all the less powerful emotions of his being. Hence a man or woman writes but one book in the course of a life time which deservedly makes his or her reputation. Miss Bronte wrote Jane Eyre, of which idea, Shirley and Vilette were dictations. Mr. Stowe wrote Uncle Tom's Cabin, of which she has ever since been giving the public small doses, each dose well mixed with moralizing. Dr. Holmes wrote his Autocrat Papers, a truly wonderful and delightful book, but in all that he has written since, we look in vain for anything which he has not already said in his best manner between the covers of the "Autocrat."

If the women of the present day can make pictures and statues, which are worthy of the artists which the works respectively represent, why cannot one woman write a book which in two hundred years from the present day, shall not be quite dead and forgotten? If the accomplishment of this object be an impossibility, why continue to swell the tide of "books" which we are already inundated? Again we ask with Howa, "What's the use?"



BUYING PEACE.

In old times, when the Albigenses were the terror of the commercial world, it was customary for some nations to buy peace of them by paying an annual sum of money. This, on trial, was found to be bad policy, for almost every year they arose in the price of their forbearance until their exactions became exorbitant.

We see by some movements made in Congress, that our government proposes to buy peace of the Mormons of Salt Lake. The plan is, to buy them out on condition they shall leave the territories of the United States and never trouble us more. This is thought to be a less troublesome way, and more economical, than to keep a standing army among them in order to keep them from robbing and murdering "the Gentiles," as they call all those who do not belong to the Mormon church.

We profess to be a peace man, but it looks doubtful if this mode of buying peace will prove to be wise either in theory or practice. If, as it seems to be conceded, we have a clan of robbers in our nation, will there be any permanent peace obtained by buying them out and sending them forth to curse some other nation? Suppose this be done, and the precedent established of buying out sinners of this stamp, how long would it be before we shall find clans starting up in other sections and demanding a price from government as a condition of their keeping quiet or moving out of our borders?

We look upon the whole scheme as a splendid premium offered by government for the encouragement of improving the breed of rascals, and we shall soon have them in organized sets,—of all sorts and descriptions, from low grade to thoroughbred,—hovering about the treasury. Besides, where will they go to? Suppose you send them to Central America, and the present theory of progressive "manifest destiny" annexation system should prevail, how long would it be before we should find them within our borders, "part and parcel" again of the nation, ready with a pretended commission from God, to merchandise and plunder all not of their faith? But, nevertheless, ready as now, for a valuable consideration paid by government, to move over the lines and keep the peace until another annexation shall bring them again into Uncle Sam's fold.

We think government had better use their money for more judicious purposes, and put the Mormons on the same footing it does its little sinners—make them obey all just and constitutional laws, or suffer the penalties in such cases made and provided.

SMALL FORTUNE FOR THE STOCKWELLS. Some time previous to our Revolution, James Stockwell, a young man 17 or 18 years old, from one of the towns near Boston, entered the British naval service as a sub-officer. While his ship was in harbor, he became acquainted with a young lady living in Boston, and an attachment followed—not a half-sister, but cupid's. The opposition of the "old folks" troubled the attachment of their true love, which was likely to be swallowed up in the sands of the gloomy desert of disappointment. But the night before the ship was to sail for a long cruise, the young lady eloped, was rowed to the ship, and there immediately united in wedlock to her lover. Next day the ship was on her way to India, where, in after years, young Stockwell grew up to be an officer of rank, and where at length he died. He left his widow and a handsome fortune, but no children. His estate except the widow's share, went, for want of heirs, into the British exchequer, where it has been ever since. Its amount is not known here yet, but it has been estimated certain that it is not less than \$25,000.

WHERE ARE THE STOCKWELLS? There seems to be any quantity of money locked up in the British exchequer, "waiting for something to turn up," as Mr. Nicolson would say. The rule is, to get it out. The amount above stated is probably an error for \$2,500,000, or at least \$250,000. We doubt, however, if the difference is very material to the heirs. There's nothing like trying, and here's a chance for the Stockwells to do that.

DUST. "Dust unto dust," happens sometimes while we are in full life. The realization of this has been recently felt during the last week or two by eyes, nose, mouth, ears, face, hands, hair and whiskers, not to say boots, hat and clothes. The wind has been whirling about the finely pulverized particles while the natural sprinkler has not been heard from. Where's the artificial aid to cleanliness which has been wont to permeate our streets!

COAL.

The geological formation of the globe, its manifold and various products, its wonderful adaptation to the wants of man, developed period by period, the progress and ever new and varied demands, the progress and ever new and varied demands, the case or difficulty of obtaining them, and the order of their arrangement, have, of late, become the study of the noblest scientific minds, and occupied the attention and interest of the civilized world.

In the investigation of these subjects, not only is the conviction forced upon the mind that Infinite Wisdom planned and executed the whole, but the conclusion is no less clear, that every thing created has its proper time as well as place, and the quantity and quality of the several component parts of the earth, are made known and developed, one by one, only when the proper time for each has arrived, and then the quantity of each is found to be proportionate to the uses for which it was designed.

It matters not, in considering this view of the subject, whether creation was effected in six literal days, about six thousand years ago, or whether ages were at work in reducing the earth to its present form and fitting it for the abode of man. Centuries have rolled away since its formation, and while many of its indispensable or useful products have, from time to time, been brought forth and improved, others have lain hidden in the deep recesses, silently and patiently biding their time. The vast fields of black rock, now known to constitute so large a portion of the earth's substance, are among these latter. Though for many centuries the existence and some of the many uses of coal have been known, and it has been to a considerable extent applied to answer the wants of man, yet its manifold benefits and its vast extent are of comparatively recent development.

As the surface fuel became more and more scarce, and as regions barren of ligneous growth were settled up, this invaluable product found its natural and first use in supplying the necessity for fuel, for which purpose it was used in England some seven centuries ago, though in general use there only about three centuries. Upon the introduction of steam, an increased demand was occasioned, and with the multiplication of machinery, and the invention of railroads in our day, the quantity required is almost beyond calculation.

In the increased necessity for oil, both for machinery and light, and the actual diminution of the supply from the whale, the ingenuity of man has found in coal the means to make up the deficit, and the brilliancy of gas and later, the manufacture of kerosene oil, have restored the equilibrium of affairs in this respect, and demonstrated the truth, that when "in the progress of human events," nature creates a demand, nature fails not to supply; and also the fact, that every thing has its time as well as place. And, as if the abundance was to be made as clear as the want, we have now the discovery of "rivers of oil," flowing from this very substance, ready for use, and to appearance, in inexhaustible quantities. The discovery of Petroleum, or "rock-oil," is not new. Many a long year ago it was used for medicinal purposes, but the knowledge of its extent and present uses are of modern origin.

All that the ages of creation, if such there were, concentrated in this single product of their labor, for the benefit of ages to come long after; we of this day may never know, but we can and do realize more fully than any previous generation, the immense value of this almost universal agent in the world's affairs. Half a century ago, when its consumption was as nothing compared with what it now is, the question was seriously asked, "will it hold out?" It was then answered far less confidently than now, for since that time geology has unfolded the vast extent of the coal beds, and brought to light the hidden treasures thus stored away in the depths of the earth.

The product of the coal mines in Great Britain in 1855 amounted to 88,008,543 tons, of which 50,000,000, or thereabouts were consumed at home. That of the United States amounted to about 9,000,000 tons. The coal taken out in Great Britain in one year would occupy a space equal to a globe, of a diameter of 1,540 feet, or a pyramid the base of which should cover forty acres, and the height equal 3,356 feet. Yet, there is enough and to spare, for thousands of years to come.

Steamers may ply, cars may roll, machinery may buzz, gas may burn, oil may flow, and the earth will still answer all demands. The coal fields of Britain and North America, France and Belgium will alone suffice for as long a time as we need think about. Prof. Rogers, in his "Description of the Coal Fields of North America and Great Britain," gives the following figures as an approximate estimate of the quantities of coal in the countries above named:

	Tons.
Belgium	26,000,000,000
France	50,000,000,000
Great Britain	200,000,000,000
Ireland	2,000,000,000
Spain	10,000,000,000
Sweden	1,000,000,000
Switzerland	1,000,000,000
United States	1,000,000,000
Germany	1,000,000,000
Italy	1,000,000,000
Russia	1,000,000,000
China	1,000,000,000
Japan	1,000,000,000
India	1,000,000,000
Australia	1,000,000,000
South America	1,000,000,000
Central America	1,000,000,000
West Indies	1,000,000,000
Caribbean Sea	1,000,000,000
Atlantic Ocean	1,000,000,000
Indian Ocean	1,000,000,000
Pacific Ocean	1,000,000,000
Arctic Ocean	1,000,000,000
Antarctic Ocean	1,000,000,000
Unexplored Regions	1,000,000,000

Upon these figures the Philadelphia Ledger makes the following calculations: "It will be seen that at the present rate of consumption, 100,000,000 tons per annum, the coal fields of Pennsylvania alone would meet the demand for 3164 years. If this consumption were doubled, viz: 200,000,000, the great Appalachian field would meet the strain for 6327 years. If the consumption were tripled, viz: 300,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 2909 years. If the consumption were quadrupled, viz: 400,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 2154 years. If the consumption were quintupled, viz: 500,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 1729 years. If the consumption were sextupled, viz: 600,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 1438 years. If the consumption were septupled, viz: 700,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 1257 years. If the consumption were octupled, viz: 800,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 1125 years. If the consumption were nonupled, viz: 900,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 1011 years. If the consumption were decupled, viz: 1,000,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 909 years. If the consumption were undecupled, viz: 1,100,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 827 years. If the consumption were duodecupled, viz: 1,200,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 759 years. If the consumption were tredecupled, viz: 1,300,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 700 years. If the consumption were quatuordecupled, viz: 1,400,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 650 years. If the consumption were quindecupled, viz: 1,500,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 606 years. If the consumption were sexdecupled, viz: 1,600,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 568 years. If the consumption were septendecupled, viz: 1,700,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 535 years. If the consumption were octodecupled, viz: 1,800,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 505 years. If the consumption were nondecupled, viz: 1,900,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 480 years. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 2,000,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 459 years. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 2,100,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 443 years. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 2,200,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 427 years. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 2,300,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 413 years. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 2,400,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 400 years. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 2,500,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 388 years. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 2,600,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 377 years. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 2,700,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 367 years. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 2,800,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 357 years. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 2,900,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 348 years. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 3,000,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 339 years. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 3,100,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 331 years. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 3,200,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 323 years. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 3,300,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 316 years. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 3,400,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 309 years. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 3,500,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 303 years. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 3,600,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 297 years. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 3,700,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 291 years. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 3,800,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 286 years. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 3,900,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 281 years. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 4,000,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 276 years. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 4,100,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 272 years. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 4,200,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 268 years. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 4,300,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 264 years. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 4,400,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 260 years. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 4,500,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 257 years. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 4,600,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 253 years. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 4,700,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 250 years. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 4,800,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 247 years. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 4,900,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 244 years. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 5,000,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 241 years. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 5,100,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 238 years. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 5,200,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 235 years. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 5,300,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 233 years. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 5,400,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 230 years. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 5,500,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 228 years. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 5,600,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 225 years. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 5,700,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 223 years. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 5,800,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 220 years. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 5,900,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 218 years. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 6,000,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 216 years. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 6,100,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 213 years. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 6,200,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 211 years. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 6,300,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 209 years. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 6,400,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 206 years. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 6,500,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 204 years. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 6,600,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 202 years. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 6,700,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 200 years. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 6,800,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 197 years. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 6,900,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 195 years. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 7,000,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 193 years. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 7,100,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 190 years. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 7,200,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 188 years. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 7,300,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 186 years. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 7,400,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 184 years. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 7,500,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 182 years. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 7,600,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 180 years. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 7,700,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 177 years. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 7,800,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 175 years. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 7,900,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 173 years. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 8,000,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 171 years. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 8,100,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 169 years. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 8,200,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 167 years. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 8,300,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 165 years. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 8,400,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 163 years. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 8,500,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 161 years. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 8,600,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 159 years. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 8,700,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 157 years. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 8,800,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 155 years. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 8,900,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 153 years. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 9,000,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 151 years. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 9,100,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 149 years. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 9,200,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 147 years. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 9,300,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 145 years. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 9,400,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 143 years. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 9,500,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 141 years. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 9,600,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 139 years. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 9,700,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 137 years. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 9,800,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 135 years. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 9,900,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 133 years. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 10,000,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 131 years. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 10,100,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 129 years. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 10,200,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 127 years. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 10,300,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 125 years. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 10,400,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 123 years. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 10,500,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 121 years. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 10,600,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 119 years. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 10,700,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 117 years. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 10,800,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 115 years. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 10,900,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 113 years. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 11,000,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 111 years. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 11,100,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 109 years. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 11,200,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 107 years. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 11,300,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 105 years. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 11,400,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 103 years. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 11,500,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 101 years. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 11,600,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 99 years. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 11,700,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 97 years. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 11,800,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 95 years. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 11,900,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 93 years. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 12,000,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 91 years. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 12,100,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 89 years. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 12,200,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 87 years. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 12,300,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 85 years. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 12,400,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 83 years. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 12,500,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 81 years. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 12,600,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 79 years. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 12,700,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 77 years. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 12,800,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 75 years. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 12,900,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 73 years. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 13,000,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 71 years. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 13,100,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 69 years. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 13,200,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 67 years. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 13,300,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 65 years. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 13,400,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 63 years. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 13,500,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 61 years. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 13,600,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 59 years. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 13,700,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 57 years. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 13,800,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 55 years. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 13,900,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 53 years. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 14,000,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 51 years. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 14,100,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 49 years. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 14,200,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 47 years. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 14,300,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 45 years. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 14,400,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 43 years. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 14,500,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 41 years. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 14,600,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 39 years. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 14,700,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 37 years. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 14,800,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 35 years. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 14,900,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 33 years. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 15,000,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 31 years. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 15,100,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 29 years. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 15,200,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 27 years. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 15,300,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 25 years. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 15,400,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 23 years. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 15,500,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 21 years. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 15,600,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 19 years. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 15,700,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 17 years. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 15,800,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 15 years. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 15,900,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 13 years. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 16,000,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 11 years. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 16,100,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 9 years. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 16,200,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 7 years. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 16,300,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 5 years. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 16,400,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 3 years. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 16,500,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 1 year. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 16,600,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 1 year. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 16,700,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 1 year. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 16,800,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 1 year. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 16,900,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 1 year. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 17,000,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 1 year. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 17,100,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 1 year. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 17,200,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 1 year. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 17,300,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 1 year. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 17,400,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 1 year. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 17,500,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 1 year. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 17,600,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 1 year. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 17,700,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 1 year. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 17,800,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 1 year. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 17,900,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 1 year. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 18,000,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 1 year. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 18,100,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 1 year. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 18,200,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 1 year. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 18,300,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 1 year. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 18,400,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 1 year. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 18,500,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 1 year. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 18,600,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 1 year. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 18,700,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 1 year. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 18,800,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 1 year. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 18,900,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 1 year. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 19,000,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 1 year. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 19,100,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 1 year. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 19,200,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 1 year. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 19,300,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 1 year. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 19,400,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 1 year. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 19,500,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 1 year. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 19,600,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 1 year. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 19,700,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 1 year. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 19,800,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 1 year. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 19,900,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 1 year. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 20,000,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 1 year. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 20,100,000,000, the same field would meet the strain for 1 year. If the consumption were vigintupled, viz: 20,200,000,000, the same field would meet the strain

XXXVth CONGRESS—First Session. Tuesday, April 24. House. Several political speeches were made. Mr. Jones introduced a bill providing that regular newspaper and periodical bills may receive postage by mail at pro rata rates.

Mr. Florence briefly explained his tariff substitute. He contended that it was simple in its details, and avoided the perplexities and complications of the main bill. It is free from compound duties, has no minimum, and gives specific duties for the staple products of our country, leaving for further legislation any extension of the system.

Mr. Elliott said it would be the happiest day in his life when, at a proper time and under proper circumstances, when at a proper request of the citizens of the District of Columbia, he could aid to strike off the shackles of the slaves here. If he were to say outside of the hall, what Congress was doing in the District of Columbia, he would say that he would not be put under bonds to keep the peace.

Mr. House introduced a bill to amend the act relating to the duties of the collector of the customs. The bill was referred to the committee on customs. Mr. House also introduced a bill to amend the act relating to the duties of the collector of the customs.

Mr. House introduced a bill to amend the act relating to the duties of the collector of the customs. The bill was referred to the committee on customs. Mr. House also introduced a bill to amend the act relating to the duties of the collector of the customs.

Mr. House introduced a bill to amend the act relating to the duties of the collector of the customs. The bill was referred to the committee on customs. Mr. House also introduced a bill to amend the act relating to the duties of the collector of the customs.

Mr. House introduced a bill to amend the act relating to the duties of the collector of the customs. The bill was referred to the committee on customs. Mr. House also introduced a bill to amend the act relating to the duties of the collector of the customs.

Mr. House introduced a bill to amend the act relating to the duties of the collector of the customs. The bill was referred to the committee on customs. Mr. House also introduced a bill to amend the act relating to the duties of the collector of the customs.

Mr. House introduced a bill to amend the act relating to the duties of the collector of the customs. The bill was referred to the committee on customs. Mr. House also introduced a bill to amend the act relating to the duties of the collector of the customs.

Mr. House introduced a bill to amend the act relating to the duties of the collector of the customs. The bill was referred to the committee on customs. Mr. House also introduced a bill to amend the act relating to the duties of the collector of the customs.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. Steamship Africa, from Liverpool, Saturday 11th inst., via Queenstown 15th inst., arrived at New York. The political news from England continued.

France. It is rumored that Persigny will have the French Foreign Department, and Mr. Thoulvenal the London Mission. The French Legislature had before it a bill permitting new materials to be imported in foreign vessels at the same duty as in French bottoms.

Italy. It is reported that the exchange of notes on the Swiss question continued. Switzerland protests in advance against any violation of her rights which may result from the vote of Saturday.

There are conflicting accounts relative to the in-revolution in Sicily. The government dispatches assert that all is tranquil, while other authorities report the insurrectionary movements as spreading, and a great agitation at Naples, where a temporary panic prevailed.

Palermo was in a state of siege. The combat there was very bloody. The disturbances continued at Messina at the last date. Austria. Rumors prevailed at Vienna of negotiations for an alliance between Austria, Prussia and England.

The Duke of Brabant was at Constantinople. It was reported that he was negotiating with the Turkish government for the purchase of the island of Candia for 40,000,000 francs.

Mr. House introduced a bill to amend the act relating to the duties of the collector of the customs. The bill was referred to the committee on customs. Mr. House also introduced a bill to amend the act relating to the duties of the collector of the customs.

Mr. House introduced a bill to amend the act relating to the duties of the collector of the customs. The bill was referred to the committee on customs. Mr. House also introduced a bill to amend the act relating to the duties of the collector of the customs.

Mr. House introduced a bill to amend the act relating to the duties of the collector of the customs. The bill was referred to the committee on customs. Mr. House also introduced a bill to amend the act relating to the duties of the collector of the customs.

Mr. House introduced a bill to amend the act relating to the duties of the collector of the customs. The bill was referred to the committee on customs. Mr. House also introduced a bill to amend the act relating to the duties of the collector of the customs.

Mr. House introduced a bill to amend the act relating to the duties of the collector of the customs. The bill was referred to the committee on customs. Mr. House also introduced a bill to amend the act relating to the duties of the collector of the customs.

AMERICAN GUANO. THE undersigned, Agent for the State of Maine, has the honor to inform you that the American Guano Company, having been organized, has now in its possession a large quantity of the best quality of guano, which it is prepared to sell at the lowest prices.

THE undersigned, Agent for the State of Maine, has the honor to inform you that the American Guano Company, having been organized, has now in its possession a large quantity of the best quality of guano, which it is prepared to sell at the lowest prices.

THE undersigned, Agent for the State of Maine, has the honor to inform you that the American Guano Company, having been organized, has now in its possession a large quantity of the best quality of guano, which it is prepared to sell at the lowest prices.

THE undersigned, Agent for the State of Maine, has the honor to inform you that the American Guano Company, having been organized, has now in its possession a large quantity of the best quality of guano, which it is prepared to sell at the lowest prices.

THE undersigned, Agent for the State of Maine, has the honor to inform you that the American Guano Company, having been organized, has now in its possession a large quantity of the best quality of guano, which it is prepared to sell at the lowest prices.

THE undersigned, Agent for the State of Maine, has the honor to inform you that the American Guano Company, having been organized, has now in its possession a large quantity of the best quality of guano, which it is prepared to sell at the lowest prices.

THE undersigned, Agent for the State of Maine, has the honor to inform you that the American Guano Company, having been organized, has now in its possession a large quantity of the best quality of guano, which it is prepared to sell at the lowest prices.

THE undersigned, Agent for the State of Maine, has the honor to inform you that the American Guano Company, having been organized, has now in its possession a large quantity of the best quality of guano, which it is prepared to sell at the lowest prices.

THE undersigned, Agent for the State of Maine, has the honor to inform you that the American Guano Company, having been organized, has now in its possession a large quantity of the best quality of guano, which it is prepared to sell at the lowest prices.

THE undersigned, Agent for the State of Maine, has the honor to inform you that the American Guano Company, having been organized, has now in its possession a large quantity of the best quality of guano, which it is prepared to sell at the lowest prices.

THE undersigned, Agent for the State of Maine, has the honor to inform you that the American Guano Company, having been organized, has now in its possession a large quantity of the best quality of guano, which it is prepared to sell at the lowest prices.

PORTLAND AND BOSTON. FARE REDUCED—FIFTY CENTS TO PORTLAND. The Maine Central Railroad Company, in order to promote the travel of its passengers, has reduced the fare from Portland to Boston and back to fifty cents.

THE undersigned, Agent for the State of Maine, has the honor to inform you that the American Guano Company, having been organized, has now in its possession a large quantity of the best quality of guano, which it is prepared to sell at the lowest prices.

THE undersigned, Agent for the State of Maine, has the honor to inform you that the American Guano Company, having been organized, has now in its possession a large quantity of the best quality of guano, which it is prepared to sell at the lowest prices.

THE undersigned, Agent for the State of Maine, has the honor to inform you that the American Guano Company, having been organized, has now in its possession a large quantity of the best quality of guano, which it is prepared to sell at the lowest prices.

THE undersigned, Agent for the State of Maine, has the honor to inform you that the American Guano Company, having been organized, has now in its possession a large quantity of the best quality of guano, which it is prepared to sell at the lowest prices.

THE undersigned, Agent for the State of Maine, has the honor to inform you that the American Guano Company, having been organized, has now in its possession a large quantity of the best quality of guano, which it is prepared to sell at the lowest prices.

THE undersigned, Agent for the State of Maine, has the honor to inform you that the American Guano Company, having been organized, has now in its possession a large quantity of the best quality of guano, which it is prepared to sell at the lowest prices.

THE undersigned, Agent for the State of Maine, has the honor to inform you that the American Guano Company, having been organized, has now in its possession a large quantity of the best quality of guano, which it is prepared to sell at the lowest prices.

THE undersigned, Agent for the State of Maine, has the honor to inform you that the American Guano Company, having been organized, has now in its possession a large quantity of the best quality of guano, which it is prepared to sell at the lowest prices.

THE undersigned, Agent for the State of Maine, has the honor to inform you that the American Guano Company, having been organized, has now in its possession a large quantity of the best quality of guano, which it is prepared to sell at the lowest prices.

THE undersigned, Agent for the State of Maine, has the honor to inform you that the American Guano Company, having been organized, has now in its possession a large quantity of the best quality of guano, which it is prepared to sell at the lowest prices.

